en docile, pliant, and nes lived in a dowdy ea captain, and had time about her love. People said he up for a lady;" but nch more of her than lls was close, and Miss in her fond loyalty, refused to believe ven to gossip, but, as these tales, and clung, with a quiver-

an lived in one of those oomed, semi-detached es" which abound in aburbs, with an unintrip of lawn and oysterand an equally un-after all these years dden plot behind. But alive," said Betsy. was fond of gardena pretty yellow jessaickety porch, and she atured, tall old woman, recrow, though she was t to every one else, cept when necessary. he always called her, tender inflection in her ce the neighbors also

it flocked all the begwho saw through everywas made of material s Mary's was soft, reas a shield interposed other way." protect her mistress, the scanty larder.

mother, and be forever paid no attention to As long as she had anylarder she would share ay what she would; and her too well to remony. So the crowd of begming, till hardly a day seeing some recipient bounty.

ien!-an "out-of-work," rty feet all over the place; aged female in rusty ing herself as "a relaon of the late Duke of smelling horribly of gin, sist in staying through giving Miss Mary more of her company, scion re. Or, as if this were liss Mary would occa-no lost children whom ing in the streets and me, to Betsy's indignawn confusion; for they ally sit crying after the t children, and refuse to d for by their parents. same charitable offi-Mary once found herself n of nearly having a parlled upon her altogether, refused to allow, putdown firmly for once. othing but a baby hershe informed the it on that memorable octhe fact was Miss Mary heart even than usual were concerned. All ran after her gladly-her iggested to them toffee to invent large families

" she said, hurrying up itor" with tears in her matches. She's got a n a triplet-all of tender

has she? Ah! that's one an all 'ave," grumbled ved, as she wended her with her broom. a diplomacy in Betsy's

If Miss Mary would give contents of the larder not be there to see. A dy, grasping wretches! he seized the broom with egan to sweep her mis-om. It was a plain, unittle room enough, everybut very old, the paint rything, but scrupulously

-maidish, with a sort of its own that bore no re-Irs. Panton. The bed, nng over it an antiquated Raphael's "St. Cathasmall book-case were a atelpiece were curious s, such as children love and a photograph, yel-

ge, of a handsome young val uniform. Over this a bunch of white everlast-

ARY JONES | she herself had no sympathy with was an old such things, yet, by a strange con-maid. What catenation of ideas, this knowledge causes had led to made her more than ever tender with that result it Miss Mary now. "Poor soul! poor boots not here to soul!" she murmured to herself, as say, but the fact faint sounds proceeded from the remains that she kitchen, and Miss Mary's kind voice was a spinster of alternated with profuse thanks from the mature age o! the mother of the sixteen infants and

Yes, Miss Mary had a romancenever the right to Miss Mary. She immature. From her cen docile, pliant, and but stronger as the years were on. ow at sixty she still At twenty she had loved a sailor lad, grown-up. She was a handsome young naval lieutenant, dainty, to look at. who had gone out to the West Indies hair was arranged as and had never returned. There had been at sixteen, and been a sort of tacit engagement; at eadily now as then. any rate, Miss Mary had given away her whole heart-so much so that she with only one servant, had never had any of it to spare for herself-Betsy Mills. the suitors who came after. Stories, is, so report said, the indeed, reached her from time to

went, "kept herself ing lip, to the idea of his early death.
"Or if he be wandering about the world somewhere," she said once, in a burst of unwonted confidence Betsy, "he may perhaps come back some day."

had been wild. Some even hinted

that he had deserted her. Miss Mary,

"Why, you wouldn't know him after all these years, even if he was

"Know him! of course I should," said Miss Mary. "He will find me in the old place-he will know where to r-shells because "they come; so, dear Betsy, leave the door of the sea." Betsy always open."

But this Betsy firmly declined to do. She was "not going to risk having her wits frightened out of her by therwise than softly to thieves," she declared, "whatever She humored her fads, Miss Mary might say or do." So she weaknesses, and never drew the line at the garden gate, and always left that unfastened. If this ill-advised proceeding gave tramps admittance into the tool-house or coal-cellar, why, what matter? "They her as anything clse was Miss Mary's coals; she might do his own conscience, had left the pre-ary."

as she liked." Sometimes destitute clous silver teapot. So, beyond saying as charitable to a fault, old ladies would use the coal-cellar a very refuge to the as a kind of casual ward, and condescend to spend a night there, leavstors in the neighbor-relief. No tale was too and a few of their rags as presents Miss Mary. y too disjointed, to im- behind them. Betsy bore it uncomis tender-hearted old plainingly, knowing what "Miss Mary's trouble" had been.

"It was a mercy," she thought to herself, "that it didn't take her in no

But to Miss Mary herself the "trouerwise long ago have ble," in course of years, became ale substance to a crowd most a joy. It faded from the bloodggars. But even she red intensity to a roseate afterglow. She hugged herself, so to speak, with the recollection of what had been, Her youthful lover became brighter. nothing at all for yer-mbled, "if I didn't look fairer, dearer even than ever he had been in the far-away reality. She envied not the lot of other women, with busbands, babies, grown-up sons. Their life-partners were commonplace as compared with hers, glorified into the regions of romance, to have snapped inside me. Life "orbed into the perfect star" of forty years ago.

"He was brave, handsome, chivalrous," she would say to herself, only happened to her as it happens to mentally comparing her lover of many, She had lost her romance—the former years with Mrs. Brown's burly love-story which had been the life of coal merchant, or Mrs. Minns' drunken

boor. And as for other women's babies, The fond maternal feeling that is the basis of every true woman's life found its echo even here, and the little old local physician said of languor. lady's imaginary darlings helped to even old Betsy Mills, who mourned make her days less empty. "My boy for her more than the children and the Claude would have been just twentyfive, my daughter Emmeline just twenty, and how like her father!" would murmur, when in the glimmering twilight she would imagine these treasures beside her, in the land of what "might-have-been." But Miss Mary's elation was all for the solitude of her own heart. Like her namesake of old, she hid all these things. Only Betsy knew or guessed at a quarter of her poor old mistress' fancies.

Time wore on, and it seemed as if nothing would occur to disturb the lives-that they would go down to the grave in an uneventful and peaceful teen he cuts a section of bamboo, in-silence. But Fate willed otherwise. serts a plug in one end, and attaches One night-it was in early autumn-Miss Mary was aroused at nine o'clock by a loud knocking at the outer door. cky joys. Tramps used It was Sunday night, and she was alone in the house, The faithful Betsy her compassion; for Miss had gone to her Primitive Metholarge-hearted charity that dists, and Miss Mary, who had been ailing of late with a cough, had not attended her usual Bunday evening service at church. The loud knock s a poor woman come to ing startled her, as we said-she was a nervous soul-and she opened the band and sixteen children | door timidly. A rough-looking man stood there, his gaunt figure showing black against the moonlight.

"For God's sake, hide me here for a few minutes," he pleaded, hoarsely, till the police have gone by. Let me in, or by Heaven, I may as well throw up the game.

Miss Mary's heart thumped loudly. The police! For all her charitableness, she had drawn the line hitherto at thieves. But the man's face was white, and she heard a clatter of feet down the road-probably the police. Betsy, the guardian angel, was out of the way-humanity, as usual, won over prudence-Miss Mary opened

"You may lie on these rugs in the kitchen," she said to him, kindly, 'and to-morrow I will bring you some breakfast, if you will go away early before my servant gets up."

The man murmured incoherent thanks. Miss Mary, being nervous, nent and the poems of forbore to look at him, and retired to d of Byron, a faded blue her own apartment, not without some inside the latter; while qualms of conscience. Betsy, who qualms of conscience. Betsy, who came in later with the latch-key, from chapel, suspected nothing, but Miss Mary's evil fate willed that, towards the small hours of the morning, she should wake up hungry. Being a frail, timid old lady, she slept lightly, up the photograph and cuits were down stairs on the diningderly, laying it back with room sideboard, she wandered down guessed her mistress's stairs in search of them. She had forgone years, and, though gotten for the moment about her last | Magazine.

noiselessly as a mouse. But what was her horror to see by the faint morning light, at the half-open dining-room door, a figure moving! Miss Mary, as she stifled a shriek, recognized the man she had befriended. He was holding her silver teapot up to the light and inspecting it carefully-the same silver teapot bought by its poor cwner during her brief period of happiness, forty years ago. She had

expected marriage. "What, would you rob me?" thought Miss Mary, and her heart

waxed flerce. Rob her, who had so long befriended the needy and the destitute! But, like Bishop Myriel, with his silver candlesticks, her anger was of short duration. She would let the man go. Probably he needed the silver more than she, and so strange are the workings of the human mind, that she remembered, even in that moment of fear, how her mother had always said that brown fourpenny teapots made the best tea.

She was still standing as if spellbound, afraid to move, when the man happened to turn his head, and the light fell full on to his face. It was only an old man's face, worn, gaunt, surrounded by grizzled hair and beard, and marked by sin and crime, with something, perhaps, as many criminals' faces have, that seemed to recall better days:

'In the morning light his face for a mo ment Seemed to assume once more the forms of its earlier manhood,"

Miss Mary looked, looked again, and, like Phineus of old with the Medusa's head, she seemed to turn to stone. Then her legs tottered under her, the dawn became black before her eyes, and she fell down on the rickety stairs in a dead faint.

Betsy, coming cautionsly down stairs a few hours later, and preparing to scold her mistress for forgetting to fasten the shutters, nearly tripped over a little fragile, shrivelled heap, cold and unconscious, wrapped in its well-known darned dressing-

gown. Miss Mary recovered with Betsy's loving care. Her visitor of last night had made himself scarce, and, whether startled by the noise of Miss Mary's fall, or by a few rays of lingering grace in that she had had a fright last night, and being reprimanded for not putting the teapot away, nothing further, to

But the bright old lady faded and became older from that day. Her step sounded less alert, her voice less brisk. The children in the streets scarcely recognized their benefactress: she seemed to have lost the joy of life. Betsy was in despair; she alternately coaxed and scolded her darling.

"Do you want to die," she complained, "and leave yer poor old Bet-sy? You can 'ave the kitchen brim-ful o' tramps, my sweet, if you'll only git well an' laugh again.' Miss Mary looked at her sadly.

"No, Betsy," she said, "don't want me to live. I'm sorry to leave you, dear, but it seems as if something had gone here," pointing to her heart with a pathetic gesture. "Something seems doesn't seem the same to me any more now. I don't know how it is.

Miss Mary did not know, but it had her life was gone-

It had for so long been a part of her, entwined with her very being, their charms also paled by contrast that like the ivy parasite with the oak, with Miss Mary's "dream-children." it had involved in its destruction the it had involved in its destruction the life beneath it.

Miss Mary sickened and died, the Not beggars themselves, could have guessed at another reason.

| Resources of the Fil inings.

Asked as to the resources at com-

mand of the revolutionists. Captain Frost, late Colonel of South Dakota Volunteers, said: "Measured by the needs of an army like ours or the armies of any of the civilized countries, they have no great resources. But measured by the needs of any of the Filipinos and their methods of campaigning, their resources are practically unlimited. The Filipino soleven tenor of the two solitary women's dier does not need anything to speak of. Take his equipment; for a cana bit of rope which he slings over his shoulder; his cartridges he carries in a little bag, and with his rifle he is ready for business. His food, which is rice, he finds in abundance almost anywhere he goes. In every shack he enters there is a sort of bowl made from a stump hollowed out at the top, and near it a little club which is used as a pestle. He takes the unhulled rice from the fields, puts it into this mortar, pokes it around a bit, tosses it into the air to get out the chaff, and he has a handful of rice for his meal. He does not have to carry his pro-There are no Filipino meat visions. or vegetable rations, such as our army It is unnecessary to establish base of supplies or keep up a supply train. The Filipino feeds as he goes,

like an animal,"-New York Post, Lake Erle's Sudden Rise.

On July 19, between 8 and 9 o'clock p. m., in the vicinity of Erie, Penn., according to the American Naturalist, the waters of Lake Erie suddenly rose in a single wave about six feet high which advanced upon the shore, and after a few moments quietly subsided to its normal level. Five miles west of Erie the rise was between three and four feet. Three distinct rises were observed. The first and second rises were about fifteen minutes apart, the second and third about half an hour apart. Fifteen miles east of Erie the rise was about six feet, and but one wave was observed.

Hornes Must Oult War.

Any king who would send his horses against self-propelled batteries of quick-firing machine guns might as well quit the game, as did Napoleon after he had sent the flower of his cavalry into the sunken road at Water-

Considered as a military machine the horse is done for .- Automobile

HINTS FOR THOSE WHO WOULD SAVE PROFESSIONALS' FEES.

Dr. Faries, of the University of Pennsyl-

Dr. Randolph Faries, the director of physical education in the Univerinvested her savings in it, prior to her sity of Pennsylvania, recently prepared a paper on the massage treatment which is clear and practical enough to teach the average layman enough about the subject to enable him, after paying a little attention to few of the principles upon which the treatment is based, to get all the benefits claimed for massage and save the fee of an experienced trainer or masseur at the same time. In the opinion of many medical authorities, exercise and massage are the two greatest curative remedies that nature affords, and the latter is considered by many as the coming treatment for all those common functional troubles like dyspepsis, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, emaciation, nerve exhaustion, etc., and therefore a little time spent on this subject is time well spent.

The amateur masseur should first of all keep in mind two important objects of massage treatment. They are, first to assist the blood in the veins back to the heart, in order to than if rubbing alone had been emrelieve the different parts of the body which have been exercised and are congested, and, second, to relieve the pain in any tissue due to any cause whatsoever. Next it would be well to have at least a slight knowledge of the structure of the body, as well as of its conformation and contours. Muscles are not to be rubbed in the same manner that one would rub joints; therefore a little knowledge of muscles as well as of joints is essential, so that these may be properly treated by rubbing them when it is песеявату.

Rubbing may be either local general—that is, it may be applied to an arm, the back or the foot, or it an arm, the back or the whole body.

In Southern Russia camera much used by farmers for field work. They even stand the climate fairly Faries mentions seven different well further north. kinds of manipulation. "It may consist of stroking the body with the palm of the hand, slapping the body with the open hand, beating it with the closed fist, striking it with the hand at right angles to the body, so that the edge corresponding to the side of the little finger comes into contact with it; kneading the skin, muscles and tendons; grabbing the skin and muscles and squeezing them, and making combined digital pressure over the surface of the body in different regions."

The friction produced by rubbing may be either rectilinear or circular. Either one or both hands may be used to rub the body. It is customary for the right hand of the manipulator to be used for the right hand and foot, and the left hand for the left hand and foot of the patient, if the rubbing be applied with one hand. Both hands are used for the back, loins, abdomen and chest. The upward stroke in rubbing should always be more intense than downward, and the stroke should extend over the whole surface, from joint to joint, exercising great care not to chafe the skin. More danger of this arises in making the upward stroke than in making the downward.

The rubbing should not last so long minister, physician, attorney nor that fatigue will result. Further, too saloon. rapid rubbing will frequently cause pain by heating the skin too quickly, causing the hairs of the body to stick a final result a pulling of these hairs. Rubbing should never be begun strenuously at the outset, but should be started slowly and gently, and gradually increased, so as to be adjusted to the individual's feelings. Persons taking general exercise should take a rub after their bath. In this way they will not only cause the blood to circulate again through all parts of the body, but will also prevent or overcome the soreness or stiffness that many be present, and, in addition to this, the tissues of the body will con-

stantly be kept in a better condition. It is a good rale to commence rubbing in the neighborhood of the large blood vessels, so as to influence the circulation as soon as possible, and thus, by sending the blood more quickly to the ueighboring tributaries. influence them and the tissues surrounding them. The inner sides of the upper and lower extremities are time of Assurn-Abla, 885 B. C. where the large blood vessels will be found. When rubbing, if one begins with the lower extremities, the foot should be well rubbed, then the ankle joint, then the leg, after that the knee | hood. The sacred lamps in Greek oint, then the thigh, and, lastly, the temples, whose undying flames are hip joint. The rubbing of the upper extremities should begin with the hand, then the wrist joint should be cared tor, after that the forearm, next he elbow joint, then the arm, and, light two rooms. These lamps were lastly, the shoulder joint. The reason for this is to influence the points most fragments of which were found on the remote from the heart and gradually work toward the heart. The upper and lower extremities may also be rubbed upward and downward.

The chest should be rubbed from the insertion of the large muscles upon it to their origin, while the abdominal muscles should be rubbed from the right groin, as it is commonly called, in the direction of that part of the intestines known as the ascending, transverse and descending colons. When rubbing the abdomen the fingers of the manipulator should be kept close together. More pressure and less care are necessary in rubbing the back, because the skin and muscle are thicker and more numerous in this region, and the muscles are much larger and stronger. Here, as in the abdomen, the rubbing should be from the origin to the insertion of the muscles. In the upper part of the back the anatomy of the muscles is so very complicated that it is difficult to uuderstand how to do this unless one cles very thoroughly. As a general method of rubbing the back, it would be best, in order to have all the muscles in this region well cared for, first to rub upward and downward, then erosswise, and lastly obliquely up-ward and downward. This will suffice for ordinary purposes and will be spoke to her."

night's visitor and slipped down as MASSAGE BY AMATEURS, of great benefit for those who employ

Rubbing is of great service to persons suffering from ruptures of muscular fibres, due to exercise and strain, It is also of vast importance and great vanus. Gives Some Fractical Hints to benefit to injured joints, such as Guide Laymen Who Would Use This water in the knee, sprained ankles, shoulders, elbows or wrist joints, Muscles when rubbed for an injury should always be rubbed from their insertion to their origin. Rubbing should in a general sense begin from the extremities and extend toward the trunk. This is in order to assist the returning currents of the circulation. Persons who take exercise for pleasure and pastime may rub their own bodies, but it is not advisable for persous who go in for strict training for a contest of any importance to rub themselves, because in so doing they are expending a great deal of energy. A rotary movement may be combined with an upward and downward, and this often relieves one of the severest kinds of stiffness.

Ordinary rubbing will do very well for those who exercise and others who haven't enough time to make a thorough treatment of massage. Variety of manipulation may be combined when rubbing any part of the body. Rubbing may be alternated with pinchings, beatings and kneadings, and frequently from one or more of these combinations more good results ployed.

CURIOUS FACTS.

A Kansas barber advertises: Whiskers extracted without pain. In certain parts of Africa crocodiles,

toads and spiders are eaten. Three out of every 135 English-

speaking persous have red hair. Gheel, a market town in Belgium, has 10,000 inhabitants, 2000 of whom are lunaties.

A cave which is supposed to be larger than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky has recently been discovered in New Zealand.

There is a rosary in the British

Museum made of the vertebric of a

snake's backbone. Another is composed of rats' teeth. It is said to be a Russian remedy for insomnia for a dog to sleep in the room, and preferably in the same

bed, with the sufferer. In Chinese cities streets are never built straight, from superstitious fear that processions of evil spirits might

otherwise enter and remain. The most curious paper weight in the world is said to belong to the Prince of Wales. It is the mummied hand of one of the daughters of

Pharaoh. A Persian, six Porto Ricans and a full-blooded native of the Sandwich Islands are among the students that attract especial attention at the Uni-

versity of Michigan. The biggest idol in the world is Dia Buten, the Japanese god, which is over sixty feet high. The image is made of copper, tin, mercury and gold, and has been worshiped for

more than twelve centuries. Snowden is a remarkable township in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. With farm property valued at more than half a million dollars, the township can boast of neither church,

Seattle's public square is to be the abiding place of a veritable Alaskan "totem pole"-one of those to the manipulator's hands, giving as strangely carved symbols of barbarism and superstition which generally grace the front of Indian habitations

in Southern Alaska. A pet monkey, untimely deceased, had a very formal burial in a satinlined white casket in Baltimore one day recently. There were six pall bearers, a culogistic address, carriages for the mourners, and several flower designs, including an 'empty chair" and a "gates ajar,'

The Invention of Lamps.

The invention of lamps is ascribed to the Egyptians. In the British Museum are two colored glazed tiles which were fixed in the centre of the ceiling each has a large knob pierced through the base to receive a cord for suspend ing a lamp; around the base of each is an inscription stating that it formed part of the decoration of the Temple of Kammuri at Calah Nimrod in the

What the lamps were made of cannot now be ascertained, but there is plenty of contemporaneous glass which has been discovered in the neighborperpetually watched by vestals, were probably of metal and the wick formed of asbestos. In the public baths at protected by circular convex glasses,

Mme. Ronner, Feline Portratt Palater. As a painter of cats, big and little, fat and thin, aristocrat and plebeian, Mme. Henriette Ronner is said to be without a peer. Her first portrait of a pussy was painted when she was only sixteen years of age, and it was so perfectly done that though she has now been painting feline portraits for over sixty years she thinks that her first attempt is almost as clever as her last one.

Cats are said to be the most difficult of animals to portray, but the pussies that gaze out of Mme. Ronner's pictures are natural enough to pet. They are in many pictures, in groups and singly, but her favorite attitudes seem to be recumbent ones.

Cecii Rhodes' Misogynism.

It is said by those who know Cecil Rhodes, the South African magnate, that he has a great aversion to the opposite sex. They say that while on a recent visit to London he dined at the has studied the anatomical relation of house of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the origin and maertion of these mus- and later, when he was discussing the affair with his secretary, the latter "And whom did you take into dinner?"

"Oh, I don't know. Some Lady Somebody," was the reply.
"But what did you call her?" "Didn't call her anything.

SOME LITTLE-KNOWN FACTS.

Which Show How Little We Know of Each Other and of Our Country.

Only eighteen per cent, of all the families in America employ domestic help, leaving eighty-two per cent. without even one servant.

If all the dressmakers known to exist in America worked twenty-four hours of each day for a whole year, without stopping for sleep or meals, they would still be able to make only one dress apiece for less than seveneighths of the women of America.

Not six per cent. of all the women in America spend as much money as fifty dollars per year on their clothes. Out of twelve million American families the income of four million of these families is less than \$400 each per year, and the incomes of nearly eighty per cent. of the entire number are less than \$1000 each per year. There are scores of places in this

country where only one mail comes every fourteen days. Ask the average person where the

central point of area is in the United States and he will fix it somewhere in Illinois. Tell him it is nearer San Francisco and he will be incredulous until he remembers that Alaska is within the boundaries of Uncle Sam. -Edward Bok, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Ability without energy is the engine without steam.

The sword and spear have slain their thousands, but debt hath slain its ten thousands, If you light your lamp by another's

torch do not forget that the light you borrowed is the light you owe.

Count your troubles, and you will fall down in the dust. Count your mercies, and you will get up and shout.

Each one has it in his power to make many rejoice in his birth, or to make them rue the day on which he was born. Failure is merely the leaving un-

done, or badly done, those things which should have been done, and done thoroughly. If you would find a good wany

faults, be on the look-out; but if you want to find them in unlimited oventities, be on the look-in. There is a distinct difference-all the difference, in fact, between sense

and nonsense-between ability to converse well and ability to chatter incessantly. As you enter upon life choose your

friends as you would choose guides on the borders of a wilderness. Friends more than anything else determine the paths which most of us follow. There is a politeness of the heart;

this is closely allied to love. Those who possess this purest fountain of natural politeness find it easy to express the same in forms of outward propriety. The youth who weaves for himself a garland in which are entwined the

cardinal business virtues-integrity, sobriety, cheerfulness and industrywill find himself wearing a crown of gold in mature manhood. Our characters are formed and sus-

tained by ourselves and by our own actions and purposes and not by others. Calumniators may usually be trusted to time and the slow but steady justice of public opinion.

There are two ways of attaining the important end-force and persever-ance. Force falls to the lot of only a privileged few, but austere and susby the most insignificant. Its silent power grows irresistible with time.

Sympathy is that fine faculty through which we enter into the con cerns of others and are interested in what they do or suffer. It is indeed, as Burke has said, a sort of substitu tion, by which we are put in the place of others and affected as they are a. feeted.

Perfect Confidence.

Perfect confidence is desirable be tween couples engaged to be married. but it is not always that the young woman has as fine an opportunity to establish it as did a Norristown belle, to whom a wealthy bachelor had been paying assiduous attention. After worrying her a good deal about how many young men had been in love with her, and how many she had been attached to, he asked her to marry him, adding:

"Now let there be perfect confi dence between us. Keep nothing concealed from me."

"Certainly," replied the giddy girl 'let us have no concealments;" and, jumping up, she snatched the wig he wore from his head and danced around the room with it.

In spite of this levity, the couple married, and, from all accounts, are living very happily, more particularly as, by means of using crude petroleum, a nice little crop of soft brown hair is growing all over the husband's head. The man had never heard or crude petroleum as a hair touic until his wife told him about it, so if she had not enforced his confidence he would still be bald .- Philadelphia Record.

Curlous Landmarks in Wales. A curious barren mound is to b

seen in Montgomery churchyard. Whatever the cause, there is plainly to be seen a strip of sterility in the form of a cross amidst a mass of ver dure. With the mound a melanchol; legend is connected. It is called "Robert's Grave," and the story i that beneath this barren hillock lithe remains of an innocent man who was hanged on mistaken evidence. I is said that while the man stood on MUSERAT the gallows, with the rope round his neck, he solemnly declared, as a proof of his innocence, that grass should never grow on his grave. And even so it was, and is. Any one who atthis prophecy by sowing grass on this spot pays the penalty w'th his life Instances are given of individuels who have been rash enough to do so, and have met their doom soon afterward. -Cardiff (Wales) Western Mail.

Compulsory Vaccination in Japan. The Japanese Government has decided to make vaccination compulsory in Japan, and that all children are to be vaccinated before they reach the age of ten months. They must be revaccinated when they are six and again when they are twelve jeace of

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS.

NOVEMBER 26.

Our Return for the Lord's Ben-fits. Ps. cxvl. 12-19. Thanksgiving Meeting.

(A thanksgiving meeting.)

(A thanksgiving meeting.)
Scripture Verses.—Fa. vi. 5; xviii. 49;
xxii. 22, 25; xxx. 4, 12; xxxv. 15; xivi i.
1; ixiii. 3; ixv. 1; lxxv. 1; c. 1; ciii. 1-5;
Matt. xi. 25; Mark viii. 5; Rom. i. 8; 1
Cor. 1. 4.

LESSON THOUGHTS.

A gratitude that lasts only so long as there remains some hope of personal benefit, and is forgotten as soon as the benefit is received, is base ingratitude. How long do we remember God's daily providences with gratitude?

providences with gratitude providences with gratitude?

The very reason why we forget many of God's blessings is really the very reason why we should remember them with grateful hearts; namely, because they come so regular y and unfailingly.

SELECTIONS.

Ah, Lord, how carelessly we go!
Unmindful of thee quite,
Using each gracious gift as though
It were our own by right.
Yea, and with thankless murmuring

For other boons denied, Despising many a precious thing In blind and reckless pride, Give us. O thou whose gifts are free,

The grace to heed thy call, That in thy gifts we may find thee, The sweetest gift of all. A thankful spirit makes a happy life. Great blessings will not awaken greet gratitude unless there is the habit of being thankful for small blessings... being thankful for small blessings... When the recognition of God in all nature about us becomes a habit of the mind, we are greatly blessed. God is immanent in all his works. "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wiscom hast thou made them all; the earth is full of thy riches;" and yet we often forget that this is true when we that about active requires.

we think about nature.

The eternal ground of thanksgiving is to be found in the righteousness of God, in the consciousness that under all human life there is a foundation which numan life there is a foundation which no man can disturb, and that life is so organized that no man can be happy, restful, or prosperous in doing evil; that at every turn he is smitten with penalties, and that real happiness and satisfaction are bound eternally to right thinking and right acting.

A Horse Palace.

It is evident that the emperor of Germany does not expect the "horseless age" to arrive very soon. He has under construction, in the outskirts of Berlin, what is to be, probably, the most splendid stable in the world. Outwardly it looks like a palace, and inwardly it has many of the appointments and characteristics of one. Certainly horses were never more palatially lodged than they will be here. The stable is being erected by the imperial architect, Herr Ihne. Ot occuples a superficial area of more than two acres. There will be roomy and comfortable box-stalls for more than 270 horses, and carriage-house space for more than 300 carriages. In the center of the whole will be a two-story building, where the imperial coachmen, grooms, stable-boys, and so forth, with their families, will be lodged. Eighty families will have quarters in the building; the drivers or coachmen will be at least fifty in number. The stable will be provided with horse elevators, telephones and electric lights, and the walls of the carriage-houses and other portions of the building will be beautifully decorated with paint and gilding by the best decorative artists in Berlin. The cost of the stable is estimated at seven millions of marks, or more than a million dollars. Three years will be employed in its construc-

Not the burden, but the over-burden, kills the horse.

MARKETS.

PARTIMORE,

23	A59000 CM		
e			
	FLOUB-Paito, Best Pal High Grade Extra. WHEAT-No. 2 Red. CORN-No. 2 White. Outs-Southern & Penn. RYE-No. 2 HAY—Choice Timothy. Good to Prime FTEAW-Rye in car ids. Wheat Blocks. Out Blocks.		2.88
	FLOUR-Balto, Best Pat.	49	4.00
d	WHEAT No 2 Red	68	69
7	CORN_No 2 White	9.7	98
	Onts-Southern & Donn	98	29
*	RYE-No. 2	56	57
,	HAY Choice Timothy	14 50	15 00
ζ	Good to Prime	18 50	14 00
2	FTEAW-Rye in car ids .	18 50	14 00
	Wheat Blocks	7 00	7.50
	Ont Blocks	8 50	3 00
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7	No. 2 FEAS—Standards	275/2111	55
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g	City Cows	936	1034
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	POTATOES Burbanks	1992 250	40
8	ONIONS	35	38
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	BUTTER		
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1	CHREAK.		
	CHEESE-N. Y. Fancy	12 @ 1334	1.3
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3	PARADO CIDANOSAY	5)4	736
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Mlnk..... Ottof

OATS—No. 5
BUTTER—State
EGGS—State
CHEESE—State

PRILADECPRIA.